FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 APRIL 1986

TWA Explosion

The "Arab Revolutioary cells-Al-Qassam cell" claimed responsibility for the 2 April explosion on a TWA airliner that killed four passengers and injured nine others, Radio Monte Carlo reported. In a statement distributed to news agencies in Beirut, the organization viewed the explosion as retaliation for U.S. attempts to "subjugate" the Arab masses, the latest of which was the "aggression" against Libya, adding that this operation marks the beginning of a revolutionary movement aimed at hitting U.S. interests everywhere. The group said it is inspired by the aims and example of Shaykh 'Izz al-Din Qassam, a Palestinian leader during the British Mandate period.

In Libya, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio mentioned the explosion in a brief report 3 April. Tehran radio reported Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's denial to UPI of any Libyan involvement in the explosion and his advice to President Reagan "to give up such pretexts for launching an attack on Libya."

Iran-Iraq War

Reporting further on Iran's "abortive and frustrated attempt" to approach Iraqi positions in the north, an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio updated "confirmed" Iranian losses to 992 killed. The communique also said Iraqi planes raided another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast.

On the Iranian side, Tehran radio reported that Iranian troops succeeded in "annihilating" over 150 Iraqis in operations against Iraqi commandos north of Al-Faw. Gulf shipping sources cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* disclosed that an Iranian aircraft damaged a Qatari oil tanker in a missile attack northeast of Qatar 31 March.

Lebanon

An Amal Movement statement broadcast by Beirut radio blamed the Palestinians for renewed fighting in the Sabra-Shatila area 2 April, stating that Palestinian gunmen violated cease-fire agreements and made "futile" attempts to advance. Syrian forces have seized Palestinian artillery emplacements overlooking Beirut to ensure they will not be used to shell Amal positions in the capital, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

An Amal official told the British ambassador that Amal is making every effort to secure the release of two kidnapped British teachers, Beirut radio noted.

USSR, Syria, and the PLO

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern Countries Department, Damascus radio reported.

DRA-Pakistan

Pakistani's Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with the DRA charge d'affaires over a DRA artillery attack on Mohmand Agency that killed two people 30 March, Karachi radio reported. In Kabul, the DRA Foreign Ministry likewise protested to the Pakistani charge d'affaires over shelling of DRA border areas by Pakistani troops and Afghan rebels 11-23 March that killed or wounded over 100 people, Kabul radio reported. Pakistan's allegations that the DRA Armed Forces violated its border areas 22-27 march were dismissed as "fabrications," the report added.

In a speech to the 17th PDPA Central Committee Plenum 27 March, broadcast by Kabul radio 30 March, DRA President Babrak Karmal called for "more serious coordination" among the country's military, state security, militia, and paramilitary units, charging that they have all stopped obeying "various organs" and are acting "without accord."

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Karmal Addresses PDPA Plenum 27 Mar

LD021455 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to 17th PDPA Central Committee plenum in Kabul on 27 March 1986 — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades, as you know, the 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow 25 February to 6 March. In the history of human civilization there are events which mark the beginning of a new period. The 27th CPSU Congress is among such events, and was transformed into an outstanding and glittering show of unity and internationalist solidarity by the progressive forces and revolutionaries of the world.

The people of Afghanistan and all our party members have followed the work of the congress with great interest, sincerely welcomed the splendid report by Mikhail Gorbachev, and received his words about our country close to their hearts. The political report states that the counterrevolutionaries and imperialism have turned Afghanistan into a bloody wound. The USSR supports this country's efforts toward defending its sovereignty. The USSR wants to bring home in the very near future the Soviet military contingents that are in the country at the request of DRA Government. Agreement has been reached with the Afghan side concerning the phased withdrawal immediately after a political solution is attained which could bring about a halt to armed intervention from abroad in the internal affairs of the DRA and reliably guarantee its nonrecurrance.

This principled stand of the CPSU should be brought to the attention of all party members and all toilers. Only a loyal, reliable friend and brother is capable of displaying such attention concerning our country. The Soviet Union has been our number one friend, a sincere, and selfless friend, and the brother of our people for more than 65 years. On behalf of the people of Afghanistan, we express our gratitude to the toilers in the country of the Soviets at the 27th CPSU Congress for their all-round internationalist assistance by which revolutionary Afghanistan is alive, struggles, and triumphs.

The PDPA, during this present plenum completely and warmly affirms and supports the resolutions and decisions of the historical 27th Congress and wishes great successes in their realization for the fraternal Soviet people, the party of Lenin, the Central Committee, and its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

In fact, all statesmen at the congress, including the Soviets and foreigners, by affirming the political report, affirmed the part concerning our country, too. We thank all of them. We express our heartfelt thanks to the leaders of the Communist Parties of Cuba, the United States, the Communist Party of Pakistan, the fedayeen organization of the people of Iran (majority), and others, who specifically expressed support for the cause of the Afghan people.

During the days of the congress, a great number of our country's establishments and collectives organized internationalist meetings and gatherings. The toilers of the Jangalak plants, the Mazar-e Sharif chemical fertilizer plant, the Jalalabad irrigation collective, the Zekrollah-e Shahid cooperative, students and lecturers of Kabul University and the Polytechnic Institute, and esteemed Hatef [NFF president], Chamkani, and Comrade Anahita Ratebzad, on behalf of their organizations sent messages of congratulations to the congress.

Interesting meetings took place at Afghan-Soviet friendship rooms during the congress. The number of meetings and discussions in this regard recently have considerably increased.

The militant friendship and fraternity week of the Afghan-Soviet military staff was marked with internationalist fervor and enthusiasm. These are the live and outstanding examples of the ever-increasing friendship between the people of the DRA and the USSR, which should be expanded more than ever before in broader dimensions. This is a regular, precise, and permanent matter for patriotic and internationalist training and the permanent principle of our people.

In consideration of party demands, the Politburo decided to publish in Pashto and Dari the Central Committee political report and CPSU plan simultaneously with the work of the congress and other documents from the congress. Let our party members learn ever more about the powerful weapon of the creative scientific revolutionary knowledge, learn to use all enriching experiences and thoughts from the CPSU under the difficult conditions of our country, and implement them in a creative manner in the specific conditions and revolutionary phases for improving the life of the our country's toilers.

A delegation from our party composed of Comrades Karmal, Keshtmand, Ziray, and Najib took part at the 27th Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and in accordance with the resolution of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo. I would like to report to you comrades in the Central Committee the work the delegation accomplished in Moscow. First of all, I want to say that the Soviet people warmly welcomed us, the delegates of our militant party. We experienced this everywhere, at the Kremlin Palace, at military establishments and units, and among the citizens of Moscow. During our 11 days in Moscow, we took part in the militant meeting on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the signing of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Treaty, at the meetings of the men and officers of the famous Taman Division, the toilers of the [name indistinct] Moscow District Party. We had a meeting with the students from the International Leninist School, with Afghan students in Moscow, and with journalists at the Press Center of the 27th Congress. The delegation members gave interviews to the reporters from radio, television, newspapers, and weeklies 18 times. Dozens of meetings were held with the delegations of fraternal parties during the congress and 19 party cooperation protocols were concluded.

Our delegation, on behalf of the Central Committee, distributed at the congress a great quantity of propaganda material and detailed information about the activity of the PDPA, which was warmly welcomed by our friends.

On the eve of the congress opening, our party delegation went to Red Square to take part in the wreath-laying ceremony at the tomb of the great Lenin. While there, before this place of inspiration for the world, the thought came to mind that we were laying this wreath of flowers as a mark of gratitude and respect of all generations of Afghans who kept in their hearts for several decades the name of this great man, the friend of the toilers. The name and cause of Lenin unite all toiling men throughout the world. We laid the wreath of flowers in the name of our fathers and forefathers, who left for us the torch of eternal friendship with the country of Lenin. We laid the wreath of flowers at the tomb of Lenin in the name of officers, troops, workers, peasants, artisans, traders, intellectuals, and all patriots of our country on behalf of all party members and the people of the DRA. We laid the wreath of flowers on behalf of you dear comrades, the members of the Central Committee.

At this point, the present plenum appraised the end of 1364 [which ended 20 March]. Intensive and eventful work joined the pages of history this year. Possibly, this year was a year of difficulties; however, at the same time, it was undoubtedly the most fruitful year. The construction of the Armed Forces of the new era continued; their combat power was strengthened and consolidated. This year will be recorded in history as the year of the Loya Jirga and the High Jirga of the Border Tribes, who completely supported our domestic and foreign policies. The country's socioeconomic progress was speeded up. The party Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the government concentrated their efforts on a new approach toward broadening the social bases of the revolutionary order. This approach was put forward within ten theses and then acquired legal power through a Revolutionary Council statement. The 16th plenum of the Central Committee explained the essence of the new approach to the party, defined it, and prescribed practical measures in this regard. The expansion of the composition of the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers, the continuation of democratic elections to local organs, the creation of new social organizations are all specific measures which prove that the party carries out the pledges it made to the people.

National entrepreneurs began more active cooperation with the popular sovereignty. [as heard] During the past 4 months, they have allocated some 200 million afghani for the development of 53 projects and have given 1.7 million afghani to social organizations. The Revolutionary Council and the government express sincere gratitude to all of them and believe that the others too will follow this noble example.

We were able to awaken the feelings of justice and patriotism in the hearts of a great number of Afghans who live abroad. The fact that ever larger numbers of refugees are returning home is a matter of pleasure. Deadlocked talks with Pakistan in Geneva have been eliminated.

The growth of the party ranks continued in the past year. Today the number of full and candidate members of the party is more than 150,000. The primary party organizations have grown considerably. These are some results of our work. If our activity is analyzed objectively with regard to the lessons which the congress gave to all revolutionaries, it becomes clear that we should catch up with the demands of time. In order to find an example, it is not necessary to go very far.

About 4 months ago, we held the 16th PDPA Central committee plenum and approved a resolution of extraordinary importance; all of us voted for that resolution. We now see how its fundamental instructions have been implemented. The complex plan of broadening and consolidating revolutionary rule in connection with the military-political situation in the country has almost been implemented during the past year. Let us see how the completion of the Armed Forces has been fully implemented. The PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers have made very important decisions in this regard and immediately after the plenum, held a consultative meeting. The nation-wide work of recruitment during the past 11 months has been implemented partially and needs more work. It was decided that the military commissar of Qandahar should be relieved due to the failure in his duties. Others too may be relieved.

The number of military staff, sarandoy, state security, regional units, militia, guards, defenders of the revolution, self-defense and civil defense groups outnumbers the bandits. However, in turn, each of these units abandons [the idea of] obeying various organs and acts independently. More serious coordination should be introduced.

All Armed Forces activities should be directed to the task of expanding the people's sovereignty. The Army, in addition to its direct duties in crushing the rebels and maintaining security, is dutybound to render social tasks, as well as organizational and political tasks. It is necessary that the structure of the units and companies be in accord with the character of their tasks. If special units and companies [words indistinct] are needed for the elimination of small bands and the advancement of political work among the people, then let us create them.

Shortcomings and defects exist in the work of the border tribes too. Consultative jirgas are not being held regularly. The enhancement of the level of self-consciousness of the free Pashtun tribes, their demands concerning the observation of their rights and traditions, and strengthening their optimism toward our revolution brings on the wrathful and savage reaction of the Pakistani regime. Islamabad and the imperialist states will make efforts toward the unification of the counterrevolutionary forces with the reactionary part of the Pashtuns. We must specify a new approach and program in work with the free tribes.

In brief, the political-military situation is as follows: Specific victories have been won by our people, but existing serious defects should be removed. The expansion of social bases and the new approach in this regard is a special situation. What lessons could be learned from the work done? This work should take on a mass character and a broad scale, and should be practically expanded and continued from the capital to the cities, districts, subdistricts, and villages. It should be said that resources for broadening the social bases are largely in localities, and in villages, among the masses of peasants. In addition, we absorb people into the leadership, not for show and representation, but for work which brings about the closeness of the government with the people. The policy of the expansion of the social bases is a long term and

strategic policy. We will apply all necessary measures toward the implementation of this policy.

It is necessary that our influence over peasants should be strengthened. The party's work must be improved in this area. The number of the party members among the millions of peasants masses is still small. The base of our enemies — who exploit the low level of the peasants — is in the villages and they fill their ranks there. Party cadres, including the members of the Central Committee, when visiting localities, must go to the villages and through contact with the peasants, work to satisfy their needs. These needs, along with the speedy absorption of peasants into the defense of the revolution, are increasing with every passing day. The state organs must implement the plans made for improving the life of the people, particularly the peasants, in the localities. Every sort of negligence and indifference in this regard must not be overlooked.

All these questions and a number of other matters were discussed at the seminar which was held some time ago by the DRA Council of Ministers. Now the task is to organize the implementation of all decisions and thus exert a positive influence on the major agricultural issue, which is the advancement of land and water reform. We must transfer the center of gravity of all the party's sociopolitical and economic activity to the village, where the majority of people of the country live and work. Effective political work must be undertaken with artisans, intellectuals, teachers, and other societal strata and social groups.

In the work of broadening social bases, the possibilities of compromise should also be utilized as necessary. In order to stop bloodshed, we are prepared to engage in compromise. It has been said correctly that blood should be washed with water and not with blood. Before the plenum, I again read a treatise written by Lenin and again became convinced that a large number of cadres do not percieve the question of compromise correctly. Lenin writes: Negating compromise on principles and completely counting every kind of compromise as not permissable is so childish that it is difficult to even consider serious. [Lenin collective works in Persian, Volume II, Part II, page 429] We do not have the right and must not reject compromise, provided it achieves the major goal: the establishment of nation-wide peace and security. This policy is completely in accord with the dictates and appraisals of the our party's program of action and principled policy. Only powerful parties accept compromise. We do not trade on principles and do not intend to give in. This matter should be clear to our friends as well as our enemies.

This question is completely relevant to the kind of work done by the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA], the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA], the National Fatherland Front and the trade unions toward the expansion of their social bases. The social organizations, creatively relying on the energy of the masses, should work among the masses by going among them.

Comrades, our party must be a party of revolutionary action. In implementing the new approach, it carries out a progressive role as regards political, social and eceonomic measures. The drafting and outlining of the basic guidelines of the socioeconomic development of the DRA 1986-91 is a very important event in the life of the country. Today Comrade Keshtmand will present a comprehensive report on the basic guidelines to the Central Committee plenum. I would like merely to point out that the implementation of the 5-year plan is the number one task of the party and all the people. We should inform all our people about the great importance of the first 5-year plan since the revolution. We should explain that these plans can be met only through the sincere work of every Afghan, whereever he works and whatever rank he holds.

First of all, I would like to speak about the major task of the 5-year plan. In my opinion the major task of the 5-year plan is the implementation of the planned policy of the PDPA to eliminate the economic and technical backwardness of the country; the enhancement of the level of material and cultural standards of the people based on the reconstruction of idle establishments and the creation of new production institutions. Our aim is to speed up growth in all sectors and areas of the national economy, primarily the state and cooperative sectors as the basis of general state ownership, and to involve all economic forms in trade, monetary relations and the general national market. In the course of the 5 years the volume of national revenue will increase by 25 percent, the production of industrial goods by 38 percent and agricultural products by 14 to 16 percent. Special attention will be paid to agriculture and irrigation. Investments in these areas will increase 1.8 times. In this area, too, the all-round assistance of the friendly countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union, will provide two-thirds of foreign assistance, thus playing a most important role. Even simple people can compare what the April Revolution offers the people and what the regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan proposes. Their plans are the plans of aggression and the export of counterrevolution, and our plans are the plans of peace and initiatives.

Now we look at a third question: party and political work. Our specific situation and our specific historical path show that problems can only be solved politically. Political methods and means ought to have a fundamental position and progressive role in work with the masses. It is this that highlights most the acute necessity of the reconstruction of party and political work. The most important thing in this reconstruction must be turning words into action, cutting red tape and reaching the people, putting a halt to monotonous meetings, and enaging in constructive work in localities. Let the number of decisions and resolutions be small, and all of them should be implemented in practice. Instead of words and hollow promises, the tasks and specific ways for their implementation should be assessed. And, finally, strong control from top to bottom inclusively should be maintained.

The main thrust of reconstruction consists in work, specifically, the enhancement of the level of demands and the attainment of results in the work of every member of the party and the party as a whole. The policy of all-round enhancement of the role and responsibility of the provincial party committees should be continued and these committees should be transformed into true centers of leadership. Party committees are the organizers of all political life in the provinces. They are responsible for all questions. Local organs should help them and take into account their opinions and proposals. Central Committee departments should

profoundly analyze and assess the work of the party committees and investigate responsible officials.

I would like to warn officials of ministries and departments who go to localities to solve the problems related to their departments but who do not contact the party committees. Growing bureaucratism in the party and state apparatus severely prevents our growth and development. Much of the staff is tied up in red tape instead of organizational work. A great amount of red tape extends to the provincial party committees. Bureaucratism in the ministries and departments delays the solution of urgent questions for long periods.

In the struggle against irresponsibility and indifference the role of criticism and self-criticism should be enhanced. While we are in favor of constructive criticism and reject rigid and unprincipled criticism, this matter is of principled importance as to what sort of a person advances criticism. An unethical and selfish person does not have the right to teach others ethics and self-sacrifice.

Every organization and every party member and all responsible officials and leaders must be under the control and criticism of the party. If we value and want to help each other, then we must attach the necessary value to criticism. However, criticism should not be based on personal, sectoral or friendship interests.

The Politburo has discussed many times the necessity of strengthening the struggle against embezzlement, to which unfortunately, a number of officials are prone. In accordance with an instruction issued by the Politburo, the Special Revolutionary Prosecution Office is investigating this matter. We know people who get rich through the war and through the tears and blood and mourning of the people. The time will come when we expose the dark names of these persons. However, it is still time for them to stop and to no longer consider the purse of the state as their personal purse. No matter how long embezzlement and bribery continue, they eventually come to an end, but such an end is very traumatic and no one, relying on influential friends nor past services, will help. I would like to repeat once again that such persons should think again before it is too late.

The other question is that of the simple and unostentatious life of the party leadership. The revolutionary life is a simple life. However, some try to own luxury cars at the expense of the state and to use these state cars for their families and children. The appetites of some people in organizing and decorating their office and when undertaking working trips to the provinces have no end. At this very moment the party Control Commission is engaged in studying the facts of such abuses.

Now a few words about the moral area and political work: There exist many urgent tasks in this area. At a time when very profound and considerable processes are going on in the country, when most questions should be reconsidered and a full assessment should be made of the new facts, the Central Committee has the right to ask for assistance from the ulema, historians, philosophers and economists. Unfortunately, however, a number of scholars in social sciences who work at the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Social Sciences and higher education establishments are remote from the specific and important questions of life. To put this in a serious way, we are in need of practical sciences and not hollow words. Practical work among the masses was generalized in the work of the ideological seminar. That is a good thing. However, the seminar showed that thoughts and theoretical work as a whole, and the theoretical work of questions related to the national democratic revolution, in particular, are lagging behind. A mostly classless position, influenced by situations and conditions, is founc in scientific publications and writings. We, of course, have no state censor. However, all questions of publicity and printing of writings are guided by responsible officials, i.e. there are responsible official who should be investigated. I believe the time for investigation has arrived.

The ideological departments and organizations must bring under daily control the questions related to illiteracy, the organization of teaching in school, the strengthening and intensification of training work at schools and higher education institutions. The teaching of the DYOA, the DWOA, the party and trade unions and young pupils and students should be strengthened this year; this is a reliable and strategic way to expand social bases. Revolution and youth comprise a question which remains before the party as a whole. It is necessary that ideological, patriotic and party training and paying paternal attention to youth should be strengthened. One of the characteristics of our party is its ability to learn, to learn from friends and from life and history. The experience of the USSR is a great teacher. This experience should be learned in an indefatigable manner and creatively utilized without a dogmatic and mechanical approach. Let everyone critically assess his work and approach. It should be remembered that the party leadership is not only responsible for what is good, but for all that is bad in the country, too.

Another assessment: problems grow quicker than their solutions. Our defense and economic capability has not been completely fulfilled. The performance of the agrarian and water reform; the establishment, consolidation and expansion of state power; the defense of borders; the normalization of the situation in the country should be speeded up. I would like to say frankly that some of our leaders and officials in the capital and the provinces do not respond to matters entrusted to them using their wisdom, their conscience and their party membership card. In the meantime they are very interested in their personal rule and power and in their workrooms. They have forgotten their responsibilities.

The Politburo will adopt extra measures to spread openness in the work of the leadership cadres of the central leadership organs. But whenever these cases are discussed, some get angry and suggest that little should be said about shortcomings and defects. There could be only one answer in this regard, and that is that everything should be stated as it is and the truth should be revealed to the party and people. We need the truth always and under every situation and condition. Lenin said that the bitterest truth is 100 times better than every sort of sweet lie. We should prepare for work in order to compensate for what we have lost. Changes cannot be implemented with half-hearted measures. If one builds a home, then its ceiling and roof should also be constructed, i.e. the work should be completed. We should give a big boost to our revolution. This boost does not mean leaping ahead of phases and unnecessary haste, but old and new questions should be solved with more speed. Every member of the party, every party supporter and every patriot should work with further

speed. Everyone should reject indifference, inactivity and laziness. The homeland and the people are bleeding; the enemy is inflicting brutality, and in these difficult conditions and time of war and revolution there also exist some leaders who are working half-heartedly with little energy within their fixed work times, who do not donate even a minute of their free time. They go on long vocations and engage in fruitless, and even harmful discussion. What kind of revolutionaries are they?

Dear comrades, our beloved country has begun the year 1365 [year beginning 21 March 1986]. What must be done during this year when the problems and difficulties and great tasks will not be fewer than previous years? The new year should be a decisive year for realizing the new approach in connection with expanding the social bases of the revolutionary order. We are looking forward to the time when the cessation of bloodshed and the establishment of peace and security in our persecuted land come closer. In order to do this, we are dutybound to enlarge the armed forces to the planned level, further protect the borders so the armed forces can direct their efforts to the struggle against banditry inside the country, and maintain peaceful conditions and security for Afghans. These tasks are both military and political. Their execution is our major patriotic and internationalist duty.

In the sphere of domestic policy: Elections to local organs of state power and administration should be completed before the end of the year. The draft DRA Constitution should also be ready by that time so that after a general referendum in a manner to be set up, it should be approved.

In the socioeconomic sphere: The first year of the first 5-year plan after the revolution has begun. It is the duty of party and state to concentrate all their efforts on its implementing and all the toilers should show that they can sincerely work for themselves, for the state, and all people of Afghanistan.

In the moral sphere: The major task of unity and unification of the people, publicizing ideas of unity, revolutionary and patriotic training and intensification of attention to the culture of all people residing in Afghanistan lies before us.

In the party and political sphere: A fundamental improvement in the forms and methods of the work of party and social organizations, and the consolidation of party unity from top to bottom as a major principle of work, is the center of our attention.

In the sphere of foreign policy: All forces should draw their attention to the political solution of the situation regarding Afghanistan. In pursuance of its peace-loving policy, the DRA has made every necessary effort to find a political solution through talks on the situation around Afghanistan. As a result of DRA initiatives and in particular, the well-known statements of 14 May 1980 and August 1981, the way for beginning talks between the DRA and Pakistan opened. From the beginning of the process of the negotiations in Geneva, by displaying goodwill and a realistic political will, the DRA has taken part in the talks and has in practice helped to advance the process. But unfortunately, as a result of Pakistan's negative stand -- which under pressure from U.S. imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction, avoids direct and constructive talks under various pretexts, notwithstanding relatively important progress -- the process of the negotiation is advancing slowly.

We should work indefatigably with all our energy and power in all spheres of the party, social and state life and in international affairs. Only in those circumstances will the slogan "The revolution is continuing" have true power.

Protest Conveyed to Pakistan on Border Aggression

LD021725 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The Pakistan Embassy charge d' affaires was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1430 today. The following points were conveyed to him by the director of the [words indistinct] Political Department:

According to reports by the relevant DRA authorities, despite the repeated protests by the DRA Government, the Pakistani military authorities continue aggression and incursion into DRA territory. From 11-23 March, Afghan counterrevolutionaries, including artillery units and companies of the Pakistan armed forces, continuously shelled the DRA border regions with reactive [as heard] missiles and heavy artillery at the Chamkani, (Dara Kheyl), (Mara Kheyl) and (Bangash) areas in Paktia Province. The warheads used in these attacks are of a type used only by the Pakistani ground forces. As a result of these savage attacks more than 100 local inhabitants have been martyred and wounded, 50 houses and 4 mosques have been destroyed, and a large number of livestock killed.

The DRA Government strongly condemns this aggression by the Pakistani military forces and lodges a strong protest with the Pakistani Government. It demands from the Pakistan military authorities to end such inhuman actions, which aggravate the border situation. The responsibility for the consequences of this aggression rests with the Pakistani authorities.

Also, in order to conceal its open aggression against the DRA, the Pakistan military authorities claimed that the DRA armed forces violated the (Batasangar), (Barji) and Kharlachi regions and Parachinar on 22 March; the Nawagi area, (Bajawar) Agency on 24 March; another region close to Chaman city on 25 March; the Nawagi area, (Bajawar) Agency again on 26 and 27 March; and the (Bahadar Kala), Mohmand Agency, and (Chahji) area, (Bajawar) Agency on 24 March. After precise investigation, the DRA Government considers these claims to be far from the truth and resolutely rejects them. It demands that the Pakistani authorities stop such fabrications.

Commentator on Gorbachev Proposal on Nuclear Testing

LD030654 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 03 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, April 1, BAKHTAR --- A political commentator of BAKHTAR writes: The recent television speech made by Mikhail Gorbacheov, general secreatry of the Central Committee of the CPSU, over the concern of the Soviet people and that of the peace forces of the world on the continuation of nuclear

tests by Washington administration drew the serious attention of the people of the world.

The Soviet Union unilaterally announced the moratorium on nuclear tests eight months ago and asked Reagan's administration to follow suit in order to achieve disarmament.

The world people are witness to the fact that Washington administration not only did not give a positive response to the recent proposals of the Soviet Union on disarmament till the year 2000 but on the contrary continued its nuclear tests. Thus, it becomes clear that the White House war mongers and their NATO allies do not want peace to be maintained in the world and play a military game with the destiny of human kind.

The Soviet leader once again reiterated that the only way to achieve world disarmament is to stop nuclear tests.

Disregarding the call of the progressive, political and religious forces for ending nuclear tests, Reagan administration carried out another underground nuclear tests and will be repeating the same in the future.

The people of Afghanistan strongly condemn the nuclear tests carried out by Washington administration and ask the U.S. Administration to show good will to the destiny of mankind.

Lok Sabha Discusses Pakistan, Punjab Issues

Pakistan Training 'Terrorists'

BK021250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The minister for internal security, Mr Arun Nehru, told the Lok Sabha today that between 20 and 30 terrorists caught during the past 6 months had clear links with Pakistan. The External Affairs Ministry has been asked to take up this matter strongly with that country. The Home Ministry has given details of the camps in Pakistan, the training schedule and the type of training being imparted there. He said we regard this as a hostile act on the part of Pakistan.

The minister said various plans have been drawn up to make the state police more effective. The Punjab government has come up with [station off the air for few seconds]. The Punjab government has also been told about the position of the terrorists in most of the gurdwaras [Sikh temples] as well as their linkages.

Mr Nehru said it is being brought to the notice of the chief minister that various ragis [minstrels] are trying to fan communal feelings in villages creating problems. The chief minister has also been apprised about three or four political organizations which are indulging in antinational activities in the state. He said Mr Barnala has been requested to be extremly careful about hasty release of detenues. It has been suggested to him that the government should deal with hardened criminals under the National Security Act and the Anti-Terrorists Act.

State Security Minister, Gandhi on Punjab

BK021623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Mr Arun Nehru gave details of the assistance and information being provided by the Center to the Punjab government to help them put down terrorism. He said the Barnala government appears to be on the right track. He described the latest results of the drive against terrorism as encouraging. During the past 3 days, four terrorists were shot, three were arrested, and reasonably large quantity of arms was recovered. In addition, 110 million rupees worth of heroin was seized on the border.

The minister said various plans are being drawn up to make the state police more effective. The Punjab government has come up with a shopping list for weapons and equipment and the Center will try to help them to the extent it can.

Speaking about the measures taken to prevent infiltration from across the western border, he said during the past 2½ months 2,200 people have been apprehended. Two thousand and fifty have been pushed back and 150 handed over to the Punjab police. In the last 6 weeks 43 people were killed by the security forces.

Speaking briefly in the debate, the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi reiterated that the government is committed to implementing the Punjab accord in letter and spirit. We have not defaulted even a bit, he asserted. He said the accord cannot be implmented by bits, it has to be done as a whole. The prime minister also clarified that the chief minister of Haryana was consulted on the accord throughout.

The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, warned against the injection of communal feelings and said we should take a lesson from the holocaust during [India-Pakistan] partition. He asked the government to take stringent measures to ensure that religious platforms are used only for preaching religion and peace.

The debate sponsored by Shobaradheshwar Rao, Telpugu Desam, and Mr K.K. Tiwari, Congress-I, highlighted the growing threat of terrorism and its implication. Mr Rao pleaded for the early implementation of the Punjab accord in letter and spirit and appealed to the Akalis to cooperate in this. He alleged that terrorists are being trained in Pakistan and given arms and ammunition to destabilize the country. Expressing similar views, Mr Tiwari advocated full support to the Barnala government to deal firmly with the terrorists. He said it is now for the Akali party to rise to the occasion and restore peace and communal harmony in the state.

The former Punjab governor, Mr Arjun Singh, said nobody need have any doubt about the prime minister's total commitment to the implementation of the Punjab accord. Referring to certain doubts being raised in this connection, he said no government worth the name has the right to say that maintenance of law and order will be contingent on something else. He said what we are witnessing in Punjab is the execution of a grand design for the destabilization of India.

Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, made an impassioned plea to all political parties not to take political advantage of the situation by playing into the religious sentiments. Citing instances of infiltration from across the western border, he said there is need for stremthening the intelligence system. The agriculture minister, Mr Buta Singh, said that the Sikh religion never preached violence and hatred. The Sikh gurus always stood for peace, brotherhood, and communal harmoney. Anyone indulging in violence can never be a true Sikh. Mr Balwant Singh Ramuwalia, Akali Dal, said that his party always stood for the country's unity and integrity and emphasized that the situation is delicate, a conducive atmosphere is to be created to resolve the problem. He also recalled how some extremists tried to persuade the Akali leader, the late Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, to speak in favor of Khalistan when they met him in Amritsar. But Mr Longowal said he will rather die than do so.

Among others who spoke during the debate were Mr P. Kulandvellu, All India Anna-Dravida Munnetra Kazagham; Mr Saifuddin Chaudhry, CPI-M; Mr Chirajilal Sharman, Mr Shamlal Yadev, and Mr Kamal Chaudhury, all Congress-I. The debate is continuing.

Hindi Areas To Be Determined

BK031412 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The union government has appointed a new commission on the transfer of the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to Haryana

in lieu of Chandigarh. It will consist of Mr Justice E.S. Venkataramaiah, judge of the Supreme Court. It has been asked to submit its report by the 31st of next month.

Announcing this in the lower house of parliament late last night, the home minister recalled that the Mathew Commission [on the same issue] could not recommend the transfer of any village or town in the Fazilka-Abohar areas because they did not satisfy the criterion of contiguity. Mr Narasimha Rao said the new commission will take into account the report of Mr Mathew and will determine the other Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab which will go to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh. It will follow the principle laid down in the Punjab accord which provides contiguity and linguistic affinity with a village as a unit.

Restrictions Imposed on Jammu Border With Pakistan

BK030619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, restrictions have been imposed on all type of movement all along the [Pakistan] border in Jammu region. The restriction will remain in force from 2100 to 0500 for a month.

State Minister Reaffirms Stand on Kashmir Issue

BK020948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] India has reiterated its policy to settle the issue of Pakistan's illegal occupation of part of Jammu and Kashmir through bilateral negotiations in accordance with the Simla Agreement. In a written reply in the Lok Sabha today, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr K.R. Narayanan said the total area of Indian territory illegally occupied by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir is about 78,000 square km. An additional area of over 5,000 square km in Pakistan occupied Kashmir has been legally [as heard] ceded to China under the China-Pakistan agreement of 1963. Regarding illegal occupation by China, Mr Narayanan said India has been seeking the return of the territory through bilateral negotiations.

In another written reply, the minister informed the house that the U.S. Government has indicated its support to India's efforts to have political dialogue for a negotiated settlement of the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

Plans To Halt Infiltration Into Assam Detailed

BK020952 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The center has drawn up a detailed plan to check infiltration into Assam. The minister of state for internal security, Mr Arun Nehru, informed the Lok Sabha today that the survey work for construction of the road along with the [Bangladesh] border will be taken this month. Along with the work of fencing and construction of the road, the surveillance all along the border including Meghalaya has been stepped up. Answering supplementaries, Mr Nehru said the home minister is meeting the Assam chief minister this week to discuss the details.

Further Reportage on UK Foreign Secretary's Visit

More Exports to Britain

BK021402 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has said that there is great potential for India to increase its exports to Britain. He said that for India there was tremendous scope to supply high technology engineering and electronic equipment where her skill and achievements have earned international repute.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that both the countries have identified four private areas like telecommunications, robotics, computer software, and biotechnology where Indian and British industrialists and scientists can get together. He expressed Britain's desire to contribute to modern India's development and assist her in the field of power generation, expansion of telecommunications, and exploration of oil and gas.

Further on Meeting With Polish Economic Group

Session Ends; Protocol Signed

BK021415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] India and Poland are to set up joint ventures in third countries. This has been agreed to at the 2-day session of the India-Polish joint commission which ended in New Delhi today. A protocol signed between the two countries says the joint ventures will cover fields of power generation, mining, railways and civil engineering. The protocol was signed by the energy minister, Mr Vasant Sathe, on behalf of India and the deputy prime minister of Poland, on behalf of his country. It covers economic, trade, scientific and technical fields. It says bilateral cooperation will be further strengthened in the field of electronics.

The Polish side has expressed the desire to supply thermal power plant equipment on a long-term suppliers credit basis. Both sides agreed to explore the possibilities of cooperation in on-shore oil and gas drilling. The Indian side also agreed to examine the Polish proposal for their participation in the project for purification of the Ganges.

Reportage on Visit of British Foreign Secretary

Arrives 2 April

BK021538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe arrived in Islamabad this afternoon a 4-day state visit to Pakistan and was welcomed by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

In a brief statement at the airport, he said that Pakistan and the United Kingdom have very good relations which will provide a concrete basis for closer cooperation between the two countries not only for the present but for the future as well. He said that he will also visit the North-West Frontier Province.

The United Kingdom supports Pakistan's stand on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, he added.

Howe, Yaqub Khan Dinner Speeches

BK030627 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has reiterated his government's full support for Pakistan's determined stand on the Afghanistan issue. He was speaking at a dinner given in his honor by Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub in Islamabad last night. He said the bilateral relations between the two countries are very good.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in his speech said that Pakistan is greatly encouraged by the consistent support it receives from the British Government on the Afghanistan issue.

The foreign minister said the Afghan crisis created by foreign military intervention has fundamentally changed the regional situation.

The foreign minister added that Pakistan has pursued a principled policy that rejects any attempt to determine the final outcome of the situation within Afghanistan through the use of armed force.

About relations with Pakistan, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said that despite some slowdown in the pace of normalization of relations, Pakistan continues to hope that the present difficulties will be overcome and progress toward good neighborly relations will be resumed.

Trade, Afghanistan Discussed at Talks

BK031025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] At their formal talks in Islamabad today, the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, exchanged views on the possibility of increased cooperation in trade and economic spheres. They also discussed the situation in Afghanistan. The British foreign secretary reiterated his country's support for Pakistan's principled stand on Afghanistan.

UNHCR Arrives in Peshawar To Discuss Afghan Refugees

BK021326 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] Jean Pierre Hocke arrived in Peshawar this morning on a 2-day visit to the North-West Frontier Province. He is accompanied by Minister for States and Frontier Regions Syed Qasim Shah.

Soon after his arrival, Hocke was briefed at the airport on relief operations undertaken by the government for the Afghan refugees in collaboration with UNHCR and other national and international voluntary organizations.

He was informed that there are at present nearly 3 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan with an average influx of 6-8,000 refugees per month.

Earlier, on arrival in Islamabad, he told newsmen that during his current visit he will assess the needs of Afghan refugees. After that he will hold talks with aid-giving countries on increasing aid for Afghan refugees; such aid has decreased slightly in recent times.

Protest Lodged With DRA Over 30 March Shelling

BK021720 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces fired 67 rounds of artillery on 30 March at 1720 [1220 GMT] which landed in the area near Bahadur Kili in the Mohmand Agency approximately 8 miles west of Nawagai. As a result of this violation one man and one girl were killed.

The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attack. He was asked to inform his authorities that if such attacks did not cease, the entire responsibility for the serious consequences would rest on the Kabul authority.

Afghan Rebels Capture 2 Posts, Foil Soviet Offensive

BK031041 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have captured two security posts in Pashshad area of Konar Valley. The Soviet-Karmal troops fled away in the areas now under the control of mujahidin.

The mujahidin also attacked a security post near (Saftali) town recently, killing a number of Soviet-Karmal troops and damaging the building of the post. Meanwhile, the mujahidin have frustrated the large-scale military offensive of the Soviet-Karmal troops in Zabol Province recently.

Seminar Dedicated to Imam Opens 2 Apr in Tehran

Khamene'i, Musavi, Reza'i Speak

LD021339 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A Labbayk Ya Imam [We respond to you, O Imam] seminar opened its work today with speeches by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, Prime Minister Musavi, and Mr Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. IRNA reports that at the session, attended by Brigadier Zahirnezhad, the imam's second representative on the Supreme Defense Council; Colonel Sohrabi, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces; commanders of the three services; Friday imams; the country's governors general; regional commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; and a group of other military and civilian officials, President Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: This is a unique session of great importance.

The president referred to recent remarks by the imam of the ummah regarding using all available resources and mobilzing the people. He said: As always, the Imam's command has created a tremendous readiness among the people. We should make maximum use of this readiness, for if we fail to exploit the exceptional opportunity open to us now grave harm will be done to the revolution and the war.

Describing the grave situation the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is facing, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: From the standpoint of foreign policy, international standing, and morale, the Iraqi regime is now undoubtedly weaker than at any time during the war. It is clearly felt in the United Nations and in the political climates in other countries as an accepted fact that is impossible to defend the Saddam regime. This is also true of the Persian Gulf Arab states who ostensibly provide the Saddam regime with various logistical, economic, and propaganda support. The heads of the regional countries have accepted the fact that there is no alternative other than replacing the Saddam regime. And this is a golden opportunity.

Mr Khamene'i went on: The Iraqi regime is extraordinarily anxious and disturbed from within. In the operations that occurred in northern Iraq following the Val-Fajr offensives, it became clear that the Saddam regime's forces are in total disarray and that that regime is only able to use part of its forces. In the circumstances where the Iraqi regime is so shaky both domestically and internationally, we shall achieve the ultimate result if we strike. This is contingent upon the readiness of our forces.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: Undoubtedly, full use has not been made of those with war and support experience. In conclusion, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council expressed the hope that with the formation of war support headquarters in the provinces and the results of the work of these headquarters, the Muslim Iranian nation will achieve victory by overthrowing the Saddam regime.

IRNA reports that later Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi made a speech in which he described the role of the government in organizing affairs connected with the war. He said: The government has placed all its resources at the disposal of combatants; it has made resources available alongside the combatants. Bearing in mind that our political, economic, social, and educational successes are dependent upon victory in the imposed war, the government will make every effort in that direction.

The prime minister called on Friday imams throughout the country to cooperate more closely with governors general. He said: At present some of the ministers spend most of their time on the fronts of the imposed war. God willing, the government will use the present exceptional opportunity to defend the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution.

Mr Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was the next speaker at the Labbayk Ya Imam seminar. He said the reason for holding the seminar is to bring about greater coordination.

The report says that those attending the operating session of the Labbayk Ya Imam seminar later split up into three separate committees headed by Khamene'i, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, and Reza'i to discuss and review matters concerning support for the war.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks

GF030554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Labbayk Ya Imam [We respond to you, O Imam] seminar continued its session yesterday afternoon and at a special session reviewed propagandistic issues, manpower, and logistical matters pertaining to the imposed war. In this session, Ayatollah Jannati, the head of the Islamic propaganda organization and the chief of the provincial Friday imams' committee, referred to the national imam's words on the overall mobilization of the Muslim ummah and requested that executive powers be delegated to war support headquarters in the provinces. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis and Supreme Defense Council spokesmen, spoke about the victories of the Islamic combatants in the Val-Fajr-8 operations.

He said decisive victories were attained in the Val-Fajr-8 operations, which so far have been well defended. The enemy did not even imagine that the Islamic combatants could achieve such victories and that we could put up a resistance. The condition of our brothers is far better than in the early days. We have set up durable strongholds and numerous positions in Al-Faw which are possible to dafeguard. The victories of our combatants have had a considerable impact in Al-Faw.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council added: The world now understands much better the Islamic Republic of Iran. The effects of the acceptance of these conditions are apparent now, and the world is ready to accept our victories. Stressing the importance of these victories, the Supreme Defense Council spokesman said the Iraqi status is more shaky than ever and we should not give the enemy the opportunity to recover from the losses sustained.

In conclusion, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani hoped that with the setting up of the war support headquarters on a nationwide scale, the country's resources will be placed at the disposal of the war so that the Islamic combatants may achieve fresh victories.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Comments Further

GF030736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Labbayk Ya Imam [We respond to you, O Imam] concluded last night. This seminar convened yesterday with the participation of the President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Supreme Defense Council chairman, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, head of the Islamic Propaganda Organization, the interior minister, the Islamic Revolution Guards' Corps [IRGC] minister, Mr Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the IRGC, Brigadier Zahirnezhad, the imam's second representative to the Supreme Defense Council, Colonel Sohrabi, chief of the joint staff of the armed forces, commanders of the three services, Friday imams, governors general from all over the country, regional IRGC commanders, and a group of other military and civilian officials.

At the conclusion of the seminar our correspondent interviewed Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Supreme Defense Council spokesman.

[Begin recording][Unidentified correspondent] Could you please explain the main points of the important Labbayk Ya Imam seminar in light of its objectives?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The utterances of the imam on the occasion of the birth anniversary of 'Ali ibn Abi Talib gave fresh guidance to most of those who feel their responsibility. The question was, what should be done now? How can we implement the exhortations of the imam? Of course, the issues were clear to a certain extent, but it was necessary to do something about its implementation. The people have shown extraordinary willingness; the turnout is massive at the [registration] centers of the corps [IRGC] and mobilization. Hence, there was a need for planning and coordination and the discussion centered around the objectives and views of the imam. Therefore, we decided that the best course would be a meeting of the Friday imams, the governors general and all prominent officials, and they should discuss the various issues pertaining to implementation of the Imam's views. The corps suggested this, which was approved and implemented. All had gathered and the discussions which took place at the convening of the seminar mostly revolved around what the imam's objectives are and to what extent action must be taken so that they may be implemented; how we should tackle the huge wave of people converging now, which resulted when they sensed their obligation; what the needs of the fronts are; how to provide for them; what the role of the governemnt should be; what the Friday imams' role should be; and what role the governors general and similar government forces, the judicial machinery, and others should have. These discussions were held at the session. In the evening these issues were debated and classified. The spirit in which the decisions were taken was that a headquarters should be set up in all the provinces named the war headquarters and be comprised of the governor general, the provincial Friday imam, who is a deputy of the imam at provincial centers and the regional IRGC commander, as well as an official of the reconstruction crusade who should perform high-level supervision on all matters pertaining to the war at the provincial level, that is, regarding what the people are able to do and what the government can provide and which they should organize. The corps representatives' role will be to inform them of the needs of the fronts. These provincial headquarters will make procurements specified by the corps, either through the people's forces or the government resources, and the necessary sources in the provinces and all the means at their disposal and then prepare them for dispatch to fronts. All the organizations working in this regard will continue to do so. Past responsibilities of individuals have not been reduced. These headquarters will maintain overall supervision over these things. A bill will be formed so that these powers may be delegated to these headquarters so that they can muster available resources, dispatch them, and make decisions. Of course, a supreme council will be set up in the center for those headquarters which will include the Tehran Friday imam, the prime minister, the IRGC commander, the head of the propaganda organization and perhaps others from the armed forces headquarters. They will undertake planning and other tasks which come to their attention. In general, these headquarters and councils will coordinate activities to provide for the needs of the fronts and the war from the country's existing resources.

[Correspondent] In view of what the national imam said on the people's presence at the warfronts, could you please tell us what this decree envisages?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] What the imam said means that those who have the power to fight a war have an obligation. Those who do not have the strength are dutybound to assist in the needs of the war in every way possible. Of course, we are aware that the resources of the people and the country exceed the [needs of] war. Hence it is not possible to induct all resources and potentials to the fronts in one stroke. It requires time and orgnization. Headquarters will specify guidelines when they are set up. All of them will have quotas on the provincial level, that is, a particular province will have to procure a specified amount of manpower in a given time. In such cases, those who have greater ability or readiness will be chosen and given the necessary training. It will be organized in such a manner that whenever the corps or the armed forces announces that manpower is needed, these forces should be ready and should present themselves to the fronts immediately. It will be same for resources. For example, if heavy-duty vehicles or drivers, experts, or repairmen for large vehicles are required, they will be procured and dispatched from among the specialized personnel.

[Correspondent] Do you have any guidelines for the cooperation of the people with these war headquarters?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] I wish to state that the war has reached a sensitive stage. The more people cooperate, the greater will be the hope of a victorious end to the war. Of course the imam of the nation has been saying this time and again in a more decisive and perceptive manner, and an explanation of the imam's words will be heard by the people through these headquarters. [end recording]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Guard Corps Attacks Iraqi Battalion

LD021111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Report by Central News Unit correspondent in Ahvaz from the Khatam ol-Anbiya' headquarters via telephone]

[Text] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, following the repeated naval attacks by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the Khawr 'Abdallah waters, last night the mighty victorious warriors of Islam launched some operations to destroy the Iraqi forces along the Bihar-Basra highway.

In the course of various patrol-combat operations against the heart of a commando battalion from the 26th Division of Iraq's Ba'thist Armed Forces, the combatants of Islam succeeded in annihilating more than 150 troops of this battalion.

During this military attack, a number of this battalion's personnel, who were dispatched to the Val-Fajr-8 operational theater only 5 days ago, were wounded. It is necessary to point out that over the past few days, several troops from this commando battalion have sought asylum with the warriors of Islam.

Iraqi Casualties Reported

LD021823 Tehran IRNA in English 1811 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, April 2, IRNA — At least 19 Iraqi soldiers were killed and or wounded in western battlefronts Tuesday and their positions heavily pounded by Iran's Muslim combatants. Iran's Muslim combatants also pounded Iraqi oil installations in Naft Khaneh and Ban-Mil levelling five Iraqi bunkers, blasting two Iraqi tanks and also wrecking one Army vehicle.

Communique No 2428

LD021722 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Tehran, April 2, IRNA — In its Communique Number 2428 released here Wednesday, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that sporadic artillery fire was exchanged between Iran's Muslim combatants and the Iraqi troops in many of the battlefronts Tuesday.

In northern and western battlefronts Tuesday about seven Iraqi soldiers were killed and or wounded and many of their bunkers were levelled. Iran's Muslim soldiers also pounded Iraqi bases in at least 19 missions and returned safely to their own bases.

Elsewhere in the western fronts the Iranian forces levelled many enemy bunkers and wrecked two Iraqi tanks, killing and wounding at least 19 Iraqi soldiers and inflicting damage on industrial buildings in Ban-Mil, and Naft Khaneh of Iraq.

In Salehabad and Sumar one group of Iraqi patrols was repelled by the Muslim forces of Iran incurring casualties.

Artillery fire was exchanged in the southern fronts Tuesday during which the Iranian forces manned their positions and inflicted heavy losses upon the Iraqi troops, and elsewhere in battlefronts near Abadan the Iranian forces checked engineering operations of the Iraqi forces.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi forces sporadically shelled Abadan Tuesday, damaging parts of the city. As a result of the Iraqi shelling, fire erupted in one location of the city but was immediately controlled.